

MACDONALD JOURNAL

MARCH

1969

AGRICULTURE

FOOD SCIENCE

EDUCATION

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The Courthouse, Saturday morning at the Market
St. Catharines, Ontario. RD Wilson

ABOUT YOUTH

AS FARMERS

MAPLE SAP COLLECTION

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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COVER: The Courthouse, Saturday morning, at the Market, St. Catharines, Ontario. Artwork by R. D. Wilson, noted Canadian artist, supplied through the courtesy of the Bank of Montreal.

The Macdonald Journal is published by Ronald J. Cooke Limited, also publishers of Resort Administration, Bakers Journal and Canadian Beverage Review, 451 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, P.Q. Second class mail registration number 0462. Subscription rates are \$7 for two years and \$9 for three years in Canada. U.S. and foreign: \$10 for two years. Renewals from Macdonald Journal, 51 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, P.Q. (514) 697-2916.



a participating democracy at work?

One year ago the phrase "Participating Democracy" was becoming a politically popular way of describing the involvement of citizens—of students, laborers, farmers, Indians—in determining the decisions that affect the nature of human lives and communities. Student Power, Flower Power, Red Power were all thought of as slick terms dreamed up by advertising agencies.

Now it is twelve months later.

The past several months have seen a degree of citizen involvement that even the most dashing politicians didn't dream possible. Some probably wish that it had never been mentioned since when people are deeply involved in changing the decisions that face them, someone else has to be involved in the discussion.

Students have become involved in the decision-making levels of Universities. Most are involved because they are concerned with answering the question, just what is the University's role today? What about the physical facilities, staff, financing, development and curriculum plans? How can the University's research activities be compromised with its specific mandate to teach? In Quebec, there are serious questions about the CEGEP plans—Can all qualified CEGEP graduates attend University? How much will it cost? How will

all this learning prepare individuals to lead better lives and to build a good and just society.

Some students start fires in university buildings, destroy computers, demonstrate, parade, sleep in and taunt. In every society there are agents and rabble-rousers, most of them persist in using methods of change that have been proven to cause more antagonism than success. Those who commit crimes and are found guilty must not escape any penalty just because they are students.

Most students however are eager, honest, committed and creative. It is reassuring to help these students learn, to catch their spirit of enthusiasm, to hear them ask thoughtful questions, to see them question their own student affairs, and to see them help the University set its goals and patterns for change.

One would be naive to think that only Macdonald has these students or that Macdonald did not have some extreme activists. It is unfortunate, that "all students tend to be tarred with the same brush." Because some students are outright radicals, all are made to suffer with a branding they have not earned. The vocal few always seem to be heard but in a "participating democracy" everyone must have a chance to speak—and, more important, to be heard.

The Editor

A Word To You . . .



About Youth — As Farmers

by Dr. H. G. Dion
Dean,
Faculty of Agriculture,
Macdonald College

*The ideas in this article were
expressed by Dr. Dion at the Stelco
Farm Forum in Galt, Ontario.*

First of all, we don't want to keep all of the young people on the farms in agriculture—there isn't room for them. We actually want to encourage about half of today's farmers *not* to pass their farms to their youngsters, but to rent them to their neighbours, to make one farm out of two. Our problem is to make sure it's the more capable group of young people who take over tomorrow's farms. These young people want a good living for themselves (and their children) and a challenging role in life. Let me suggest that it is the excitement of change that will challenge the best of our young people to take over the new farms of tomorrow.

We are used to thinking of ourselves in Agriculture as slow to change, self-reliant, conservative—these are simply not true! Agriculture is actually more progressive than manufacturing for instance, or industry in general. Farmers increase their average productivity per year more than industrial workers, they use more capital per worker than does industry, and they use more thousands of dollars worth of equipment per man than does industry, and they have been doing this for years! Our problems in farming are related to rapid changes, and the reluctance and inability of farmers of my age to make changes! Too many of us at my age are trying to make today's living out of yesterday's farm, and grandfather's farm after all didn't have to pay hydro bills, gasoline and oil bills, bills for cars, trucks, tractors,

weed spray, TV's, washing machines, oil burners, refrigerators and orange juice for the children in the winter time!

The brightest challenge for tomorrow will not be in the cities, as part of an industrial giant, the most interesting challenge will be on tomorrow's farms. We know the kind of people needed for these farms of the future—they must be adaptable, to deal with rapid changes; they must have a high level of managerial skills, since to farm well requires the ability to weigh pros and cons, costs and benefits, and to take the necessary decisions; they must have a high level of technical knowledge, since farming is the application of the biological and physical sciences, and doesn't forgive mistakes; they must have a love of independence, to appreciate the absence of a boss; they must have a well-developed sense of community, since farmers serve mankind, and must serve together; and perhaps most awkward, today they need perhaps \$75,000—tomorrow, with farm tenancy being more practical, it may be much less.

We will need fewer farmers in the future, but we need the bright and capable young people, since the role of the farmer is steadily more important. A hundred years ago, Canada was two-thirds rural, today we're only about 17% rural, and by the year 2000, if we're lucky, perhaps only 5% rural. If Canada is 5% rural, one farmer on the land will be feeding 100 other people—today

A word
about youth
as farmers

(Continued)

he feeds about 37. The dependence of our city cousins on efficient food production by the nation's farmers, and the relatively small number of efficient farmers that will be needed, make it vital we have the right 5% on the land!

The challenge of change, and at an ever faster pace! The Revolutions that have and are changing farming are much more important than the Industrial Revolution for instance—in fact the Industrial Revolution would not have been possible without the revolution in agriculture caused by the introduction of the potato! Without the potato, Europe would have remained rural, and the industrial cities could not have developed as rapidly or as extensively as they did.

For more than a hundred years, rapid change has been part of progressive agriculture, and the rate of change has steadily increased.

There have been a number of revolutions operating in Agriculture, some for more than a hundred years, and each very important to our society, urban or rural, since we all need food. The revolution caused by agricultural chemicals has already given us fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, and the other agents which allow us to produce twice as much and save it from pests and disease. The genetics revolution gives us new varieties of crops and breeds of animals, tailor-made for specific requirements, to escape disease, to grow in new and different environments, and with new and different production characteristics. The miracle of hybrid corn, the development of long day soy bean varieties, varieties of wheat resistant to rust, or rape with specified oil properties, the Mexican wonder wheats and the new rice varieties, as well as completely new species such as Triticale—these are merely today's evidence of tomorrow's wonders. The mechanical revolution, which changed farming from its dependence on muscle power, and small acreages, to reliance on electricity and the internal combustion engine. These have produced farms free from drudgery, and have produced an emphasis on brain rather than brawn. The increasing cost of labour and the demand for labour-saving equipment means a steady pressure for more mechanical assistance in agriculture, and the develop-

ment of types of equipment we only dream of today. The Revolution in Food Preservation and Processing has had a tremendous impact in permitting meat and other perishables to be transported anywhere—from New Zealand and Argentina to Britain for instance, and in the development of canning crops, vegetables for freezing. These preserved and transportable foods, with the development of rapid and efficient ocean, land and even air shipment of food, means that producers all over the world are competing with each other for the consumer's dollar—and this competition will increase with even newer methods of food preservation and processing. Processing of food to make soy bean steaks or filled milk and other kinds of substitutes may profit some farmers and injure others in the future, but it's still food, and still produced on farms.

The biggest revolution in agriculture has been that of transportation, communication and marketing—our ability to ship almost anything anywhere, summer or winter has made every agricultural producer a competitor with every other in the world. At the same time, instant communications for price and market conditions, and the desire of the retailing chain store to have, for instance, 47 carloads of something a farmer thing a farmer produces only one carload of, has forced farmers, reluctantly, to organize for marketing purposes. Those of us of my generation have clung too long to our rugged individualism, and I agree with Ontario's Farm Income Committee that the farmers of tomorrow will be organized to plan their total production, and organized to sell it through marketing boards. As a result of improvements in the bargaining position of the farmer, prices of farm products will raise, more in the case of fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and products directly consumed, and probably less in the case of grain, soy beans and the farm products requiring further processing.

The old concept of the marketplace where producers and consumers met to bargain is dead. The power of an individual producer is negligible and the farmer of tomorrow, as part of production and marketing team, will enjoy higher returns, the security of planned production programs, and the advantages of professional marketing skills. By means

of such production and marketing teams, the producers of his region will compete for the dollar of the world consumer, and can compete effectively with the rest of the world's producers. Today's market-place is the world—not the village market, or the city produce market, but the world market, with buyers and sellers meeting only by telephone or Telex!

There is another aspect of North American agriculture that has changed—we are no longer pioneers, nor do we have the feeling that we have a lot of unused farm land in the West that is waiting to produce. We realize we have developed all of the farm land that is easy to develop, and that Canada will only have what we have now, about a hundred million acres of cultivated land.

The world is learning too that there is a limit to the size of our Earth, that the possibilities for increased food production are limited, and that we must make each acre we are now using produce about twice what it does. Inherent in this concept of food scarcity is a higher price for food—an inevitable development for the future, and a promising one for tomorrow's farmers. The cost of food will increase at about the same rate as the cost of services, or of industrial goods, for tomorrow's family. Better prices will give tomorrow's farmers the better living they must have.

I have described the nature and the impact of these various agricultural revolutions because all of them have changed, are changing, and will continue to change agriculture—and faster each year. What will farming be like fifty years from now? We haven't the faintest idea! Who could have guessed, in 1919, that the next fifty years would see the changes in farming we take for granted today? We cannot forecast how farming will develop, but we know it will change enormously, with much less labour and much more equipment, highly specialized to meet the demands of an assured market and with much greater production per man. If you dislike change and excitement, if you like the security of today's situation for tomorrow—if you could like nostalgically to keep today's farm the way it is, you are not adapted to a life in agriculture, and should seek a job in industry or the Civil Service!

If you want to farm, how can you get a farm today? Today's farm is worth not less than \$75,000, and you should own at least half of it—you can inherit it, or buy it, but you can't earn it. You might marry it—a good-looking girl isn't any uglier because her father has a good-looking farm! Tomorrow's farm will be even larger, in terms of capital required, and tomorrow's farmers will have to learn to use other people's capital, as is the rule with all other kinds of major industry in North America.

If you are a farmer, and have a son that would like to inherit from you, how can you help him become tomorrow's farmer? First of all, you must be sure his inheritance is good enough and big enough—if you haven't had to pay income tax don't encourage him to follow—it will be even harder for him. If you have a good farm, that can make the basis of tomorrow's farm, your son may have a good chance to succeed in the 50% of farmers that should survive. What assistance can you give him? Encourage him to try new ideas, in a small way first, encourage him to travel, to see what is done and how it's done in other places, encourage him to study, to learn the technical, managerial and financial skills so that he will still be studying and learning when he's fifty. All of these, if you examine them, are to encourage him not to be afraid of change and the challenge of tomorrow.

As suggested by the Ontario Farm Income Committee, the use of rented land on extended leases will become normal, and investment in land will be as normal a part of investment patterns as investment in bonds. We have reached the beginning of a new era of farm financing—the old pattern of requiring each farmer to pay for his farm out of the farm's savings is ridiculous, and will be very old-fashioned in the near future. You young people who want to farm in the future will find it much easier to arrange a satisfactory extended lease, or to arrange a mortgage which doesn't require repayment of principal. Money management is an important part of farm management for the farms of today and vital for tomorrow.

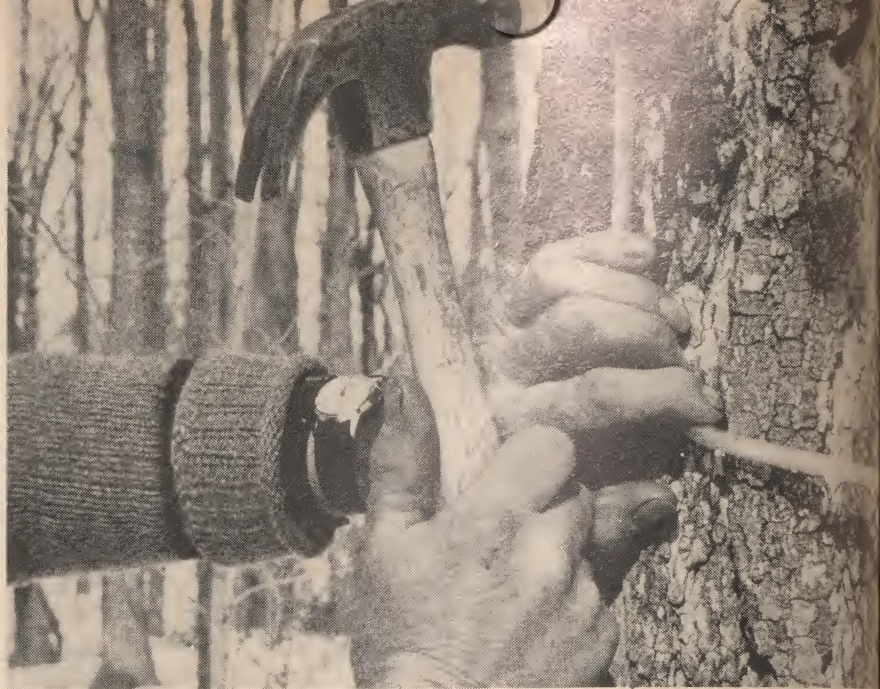
We have agreed that yesterday's farms are too small today, and that tomorrow's farms will be even bigger

in terms of capital, and production per man—how many will there be in Canada? I will make a forecast—that Canada's role in agricultural exports will diminish, and that the number of Canadian farmers will be largely determined by our domestic market. International trade in agricultural products will decrease, and food surplus countries such as Canada will grow to match their agricultural resources. Similarly, the developing countries are finding that their rate of industrial development depends on the rate of agricultural development, that (with the exception of Japan and the U.K.) each country must largely feed itself, and that the proportion of the population available for industrial development is that part not required in food production. Agricultural efficiency and productivity will act in exactly the same way in Canada. My own estimate is that Canada will probably be able to feed about 50 million people, and that when we have this many Canadians, perhaps in the year 2000, each farmer will be feeding 100 other people, rather than the 37 he feeds today. We can guess that by the year 2000, we might have 500,000 farms, on not more than the one hundred million acres of cultivated land we have now, and that tomorrow's farmers will use the land very much more intensively than we do today.

My estimate is a conservative one, based on the possibilities of the agriculture we know today. We have agreed however that no one can guess what tomorrow's agriculture will be—if new crops, new breeds of animals, new methods of cultivation, the introduction of weather control—if the things that tempt our imagination come to pass, perhaps Canada's agricultural resources can feed 100 million Canadians, but the eventual population of Canada will be determined by Canadian agricultural productivity, not Canada's industrial might.

Part of the challenge that will continue to attract capable young people to farming is that of building tomorrow's Canada—as food production grows, so grows the nation.

The challenge of tomorrow's agriculture will repay tomorrow's farmers with a good living, and a good life, but under new conditions and with new situations that we can only dream of today.



Tapping the sugar maple resource. Skilled hands are a key factor.

maple sap collection some late news

by J. D. MacArthur
Dept. of Woodlot Management,
Macdonald College

One of the things the Department of Woodlot Management at Macdonald College tries to do is keep up with experiments and tests in maple sap collection methods. More work is done each year by a growing number of agencies and our efforts to keep in touch take us to conferences and field meetings both in Canada and the United States.

Results from several independent studies, when they are all brought together, sometimes suggest useful changes. While they are often not certain enough to bring immediate change they should be considered by producers as a basis for long range planning. Hence these brief comments on some recent results and what they may mean for the producer. Being active maple syrup producers at Macdonald College and always looking for useful improvements our evaluation could be of interest to our fellow producers.

Taphole pellets

Pellets have come rapidly into wide use in the maple industry. Our own work has convinced us that they pay off in increased sap yields. They also permit early tapping without risk of *drying out*, and may have a good effect on sap and syrup quality.

We do not, however, know for certain that continued use does not affect the trees. Special work on this problem, directed by Dr. J. W. Marvin, is in progress at the University of Vermont. At Macdonald we will

be testing heavy over-dosage to see if two or three years of this causes changes in tree health. In the meantime, however, pellets will be used in every taphole in our sugaring operation.

Natural vacuum

Recent experiments by U.S. Forest Service researchers at Burlington, Vermont, have produced some highly interesting results. When well-sloped (14-21 per cent) unvented and vented Naturalflow tubing systems were compared, unvented yields were much greater. A natural vacuum, caused by the weight of sap in the tubing, apparently made the difference.

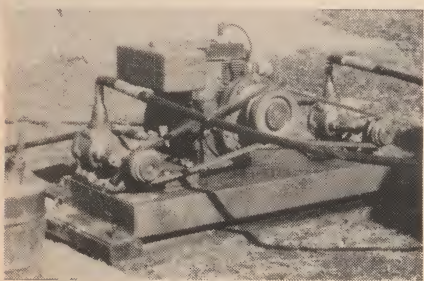
In a similar test at Macdonald College, but with much less slope, both vented and unvented installations yielded the same. Since unvented lines are at least as good as vented, are slightly cheaper, and may reduce infection by micro-organisms they are worth serious consideration. Fortunately for anyone wishing to experiment the conversion is easily and cheaply made.

Vacuum pumping and sap yields

Again at Burlington, the Forest Service workers got a startling 385 per cent increase in sap yield by high vacuum pumping (about 13 inches of mercury at the tapholes). On special

single tree tests the increase was 700 per cent! There was no shortening of the sap season or drop in sap sugar level during the experiment. They do not yet know, however, if the trees are affected and will be continuing their work and watching for bad effects.

High vacuum pumping may some day, perhaps soon, be a standard method of sap collection. Certainly with tubing and other costs to consider one wants tubing to carry all the sap it can every day it is up. In planning for the future it is desirable to be prepared to use vacuum pumping to increase yields if it turns out to be as good as it looks now. It could be applied quickly to any really air-tight tubing system.



Vacuum pumping may become standard practice in handling sap.

Spout fit becomes important

We have usually been satisfied if there was no leaking of sap around spouts and probably few people realized that there might be differences in spout fit. However, recent experiments at the Quebec Department of Agriculture experimental sugar bush suggest that there may be real differences. Naturalflow and Mapleflo tubing systems, both with vacuum pumping, were directly compared. It was found that vacuum was easier to maintain in the Naturalflow system.

Although this is only a one-experiment result it is worth keeping in mind. If one hopes to use natural vacuum, and possibly high vacuum pumping if it pans out, spout fit becomes highly important.

The right drop length

Generally 18-inch drops have been used but in an experiment at Macdonald College of 6-inch, 12-inch, and 18-inch drops in gravity flow

installations yields were almost identical. Although the results represent only one set of conditions they could mean that we can use 6-inch drops and save a foot of tubing per tap—about \$50 on a 1000-tap operation. With vacuum pumping one would expect even less need for the longer drop. Although we would hesitate to recommend a change some producers might be interested in small scale trials in view of the potential savings.

The message of research

Results obtained at Macdonald College and findings of other workers together suggest a sound basis for some decisions on tubing. To keep costs low, take advantage of useful findings, and be prepared to adopt others that may prove usable the Macdonald College maple operation will adopt the following approach. It may be of interest to others who are thinking of changes.

1. We will continue to use taphole pellets because of the known, and suspected, advantages. At the same time we will be on the alert for signs of damage to trees by long term pelleting.

2. Unvented tubing systems will be used because they allow us to profit from natural vacuum and can be vacuum pumped (low or high vacuum) if desired.

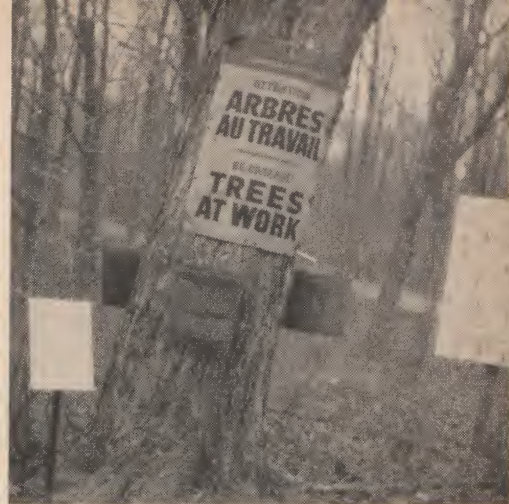
3. Naturalflow tubing will be used because it has been found to yield as well as Mapleflo, is slightly cheaper, and the spouts may fit better. This last factor would be most important for either natural or pumped vacuum.

4. While drop length may vary to take account of tree size it will be kept as short as possible, down to 6 inches, to save on tubing and make tapping easier.

Briefly we plan an unvented, naturalflow system, with drops as close to 6 inches as convenient, and pellets in every taphole.

Renting taps and buying sap

In the United States it has become fairly common for a sap processor to build up his operation by buying sap. Some sugar bush owners do not have enough volume to warrant setting up their own sugar house. Other owners are not living on their prop-



This old timer has been at work for over 100 years.

erties and cannot handle a processing operation. By selling sap, or renting their sugar bushes to the central processor, however, they can obtain an income from their trees.

This arrangement is likely to become more common in Canada. It has already started in some areas. Owners of small groves, absentee owners, or anyone who has sap that he himself cannot process might find it worthwhile to look into selling or renting possibilities. This they could do by making the first contact with possible central purchasers. It might work out to their mutual advantage.

Still in the woods

There are still many needs for research and testing to find ways of improving production and controlling costs. Some important problems are:

1. Development of cheaper methods of vacuum pumping and sap pumping generally.

2. Determination of effects if any, on trees of continued use of taphole pellets and of high vacuum pumping.

3. Discovery of a practical means of controlling squirrel damage to plastic tubing.

4. Evaluation of relatively cheap commercial tubing for use in 1/2, 3/4, and 1-inch conducts.

Since many sugaring operations today are in a sense experiments we are most interested in the results and ideas they produce. Reports from producers on their trails and results would be most welcome. These could be added to a general pool of information that would be available to all our fellow producers to help sweeten the industry even more.

Take a close look — Notice the sprawling town — Which farm will be carved up next? Could this happen in your community?



whatever is happening in rural canada?

by Micheline Chevrier,
Sociologist,
Macdonald College.

"Social images are pictures which a society presents to itself and to other societies. One of the loitering images of Canada is of a rural, pioneering, frontier society."
John Porter — *The Vertical Mosaic*

The image no longer reflects the social reality that is Canada today. We live in an industrial, urban country. Canada is among the most urbanized countries in the world, with a level of urbanization equal to that of the United States.

What do we mean by urban and urbanization? Urbanization has at least three major dimensions: demographic, economic and socio-cultural. The demographic dimension implies both an increase in the proportion of the population residing in urban centres and an increase in the number of urban centres. The economic dimension implies a high degree of industrialization and the progressive movement of the labour force from primary occupations (farming, fishing, logging) to secondary occupations (manufacturing) and on to the tertiary sector (professional and service occupations). The socio-cultural dimension implies the spread of urban values, behavior patterns and styles of living from the city to the rural areas.

Where does Canada stand on these three dimensions of urbanization?

In 1966, 14.7 million people (74% of the population) lived in urban centres, 3.4 million (17%) lived in rural non-farm areas and 1.9 million (9%) lived on farms. In 1951, the comparable figures were: 8.8 million (63%) urban population, 2.4 million (17%) rural non-farm population and 2.8 million (20%) farm population. In this short period of 15 years, the urban population increased by 6 million people while the rural population decreased by nearly a million. As a proportion of the total population, the gain in urban population and the loss in rural population were equal at 11%.

The industrialization of Canada started at the turn of the century,

and has greatly accelerated since the end of the war. The present and last decade have also seen the industrialization of hereto predominantly rural regions such as Alberta and more recently Saskatchewan, and the expansion of the professional and service occupations. In 1911, the Canadian labour force was distributed as follows: 39% in Primary, 31% in Secondary and 30% in Tertiary occupations, in 1961, the distribution was: 13% Primary, 27% Secondary and 60% Tertiary. Looking at agriculture alone it accounted for 34% of the labour force in 1911 but for only 10% in 1961.

It is harder to assess the spread of urban values and behavior patterns. These are not as easily measured as people, farms or workers, and there probably exists important differences between the various regions and between the major ethnic groups of Canada. But the fact remains, that everywhere in Canada, the impact of the mass media, better roads and communication networks and school regionalization are bringing the rural and urban populations into closer contact. This is bound to affect the life style of the rural regions.

In addition to changes in the balance of rural and urban population, there are important changes in "farming as a way of life." John Porter, quoted at the beginning of this article, cites the following: "increasing average size of farms, increasing mechanization, reduction in the proportion of farm labour which come from unpaid family help, the higher proportion in the older rather than the younger age groups in the farming population, the increasing trend, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, to combining farm work with non-farm work, and the increasing tendency for some of those who

remain on farms to be wholly engaged in other industries."

Between 1961 and 1966, the number of census farms in Canada declined from 481,900 to 430,500. There was on the other hand, an upward swing in the number of commercial farms (value of production above \$2,500) from 259,000 to 277,000. The average size of census farms rose from 359 to 404 acres. More farmers today are in the older age group than were a generation ago. In 1951, 22% were under 35 and 30% over 55 years of age; in 1966, 15% were under 35 and 33% over 55 years of age. The operators of commercial farms are somewhat younger; in 1966, 16% were under 35, 55% between 35 to 55 and 28% were over 55 years old.

The changes which have just been documented for Canada as a whole, are also happening in varying degrees in the five regions of the country. Urbanization in Ontario (80%), Quebec (78%) and British Columbia (75%) is above the national level, it is below in the Prairies (62%) and in the Maritimes (54%). Only two provinces, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan have less than 50%

of their population living in urban centres.

What are some of the implications of all these changes?

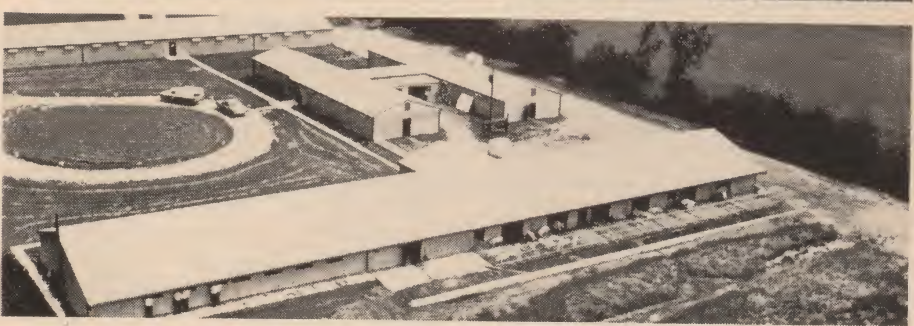
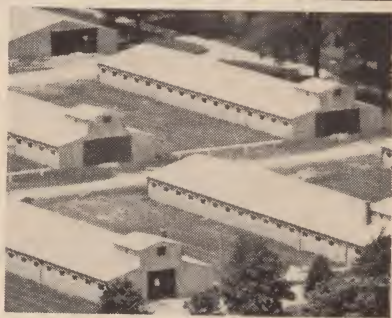
In the short run, the higher levels of government are likely to be more concerned with urban problems as the balance of power shifts from the country to the city. At the same time, the dichotomy: rural/urban is becoming less real and less important in a developed country such as Canada. There are already signs that the provincial and federal governments are beginning to approach the development and management of resources on a regional basis, and this applies to both human and natural resources.

Education, as mentioned above, is one area where the concept of regional development is the most advanced. We have come to realize the fact that rural children require a level of education as high as that of urban children, partly because many of them will eventually live in urban centres and partly because the changes in agriculture make it imperative that those who remain in it have the best possible education. We have also accepted the fact that

the smaller communities were incapable, individually, of providing the needed facilities. The regionalization of schools was the answer.

In many other areas, the farming and small rural communities will find their ability to give adequate services drastically reduced as their population continues to decline. Regional planning is also one possible solution but regional planning, by bringing together the urban and rural segments of the population, will have the effect of removing many of the still existing differences in the ways of life of the two groups. Whether this is a good or bad thing depends very much on your philosophy!

By one of these strange twists so frequent in human affairs, the high level of urbanization in Canada means that greater attention will have to be paid to the development and management of natural, including agricultural resources. The pressure of population means that our land, our forests, our rivers will become all the more vulnerable and wise management will be needed to ensure that they continue to provide all of us with food, recreation and beauty.



the mark
of progress
in the science and
development of feed



THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE BY
THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

*Compiled by
Tom Pickup
Information Service,
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Agriculture and Colonization*

*Photographs by
Office du Film du Québec*



The granite rocks of the Laurentian Highlands are covered by a thin mantle of acid soil supporting a coniferous forest growth.

agricultural regions of quebec region 1

Agricultural region 1 is one of the biggest of the twelve areas into which Quebec's farmland has been divided in order to decentralize and improve the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's services to farmers. It is also the leading one as regards the total area of its farms and the amount of cleared land on them.

It comprises the counties of the Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé and Magdalen Islands, namely: Gaspé North, Gaspé South, Matane, Matapédia, Bonaventure, Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata, Kamouraska and Îles-de-la-Madeleine. These counties, which have a combined area of about 10,556,800 acres, are included in the new territory of the Eastern Quebec Development office formed as a result of a recent federal-provincial agreement. There are 10,456 farms in the region, 3,833 of them being classed as commercial.

Farms occupy about 17% of the region

About 17% (1,773,802 acres) of

this territory consists of farming settlements. Most of this land—not counting that operated by lumber companies—still belongs to the Crown. Some 897,080 acres of the farmland are cleared. This cleared land is spread over an area about five times as big as region 4 (Îlelet, Arthabaska, Yamaska and Drummond) which has a comparable cleared acreage (788,604) in its total of 1,141,565 acres of farmland.

As regards agriculture, region 1 suffers from natural limitations including soil and climatic conditions, terrain, and remoteness from markets. It is therefore not surprising that in spite of its size this region has only 9.1% of the commercial farms in Quebec.

Agricultural production in region 1

Agriculture in region 1 is based mainly on dairying although the development of this type of farming has encountered serious difficulties there.

Area of census farms and cleared farmland in region 1 by counties

| County | Total farm acreage | Cleared farm acreage |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Bonaventure | 189,455 | 80,462 |
| Gaspé North | 37,926 | 16,468 |
| Gaspé South | 30,233 | 13,847 |
| Magdalen Islands | 5,697 | 4,320 |
| Kamouraska | 178,329 | 111,894 |
| Matane | 164,951 | 94,050 |
| Matapédia | 277,543 | 126,076 |
| Rimouski | 343,008 | 180,862 |
| Rivière-du-Loup | 317,810 | 174,753 |
| Témiscouata | 228,850 | 94,349 |
| TOTAL | 1,773,802 | 897,081 |

The figures in the following statistical summary of general farm production in the region were compiled by the Documentation Service of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization: they refer to the value of products sold and not to total production and were compiled for classification purposes and published because of their usefulness for surveys at the county level. They thus differ from the estimates made by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics; but although they do not correspond exactly to realities and date back to 1966, these figures give a reasonable idea of farm production in the region and are therefore given here.

Dairy products

Sales of dairy produce—the region's main farm product—by the 7,776 census farms were valued at \$12,758,410 or about 13% of such sales in the province.

Livestock and poultry

Sales of livestock and poultry by the farms reporting them totalled \$9,482,280 and consisted of the following categories (in order of importance):

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Hogs (4,531 farms) | \$5,055,620 |
| Cattle (7,700 farms) | \$3,759,770 |
| Sheep and wool (1,716 farms) | \$363,630 |
| Poultry (678 farms) | \$229,140 |
| Horses (500 farms) | \$74,120 |

Field crops

Sales of field crops, which ranked third as a source of farm income in the region, amounted to \$2,372,600 and were reported by 6,024 of the census farms, as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Potatoes and some other root crops (3,659 farms) | \$1,703,060 |
| Hay and fodder (1,598 farms) | \$389,139 |
| Wheat and other grains including oilseed crops (386 farms) | \$132,210 |
| Other sources (381 farms) | \$148,200 |

Forest products

Sales of forestry products by nearly 3,900 farms amounted to almost one and a half million dollars (\$1,443,910). According to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics, this represents 22% of the sales of forestry products by Quebec farmers, which totalled \$6,480,000.

Other products

Sales of various other products not included in the foregoing categories (fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, etc.) and valued at \$151,880 were reported by 367 farms.

Fruits and vegetables

Sales of fruits and vegetables amounted to barely \$146,000, as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Vegetables (227 farms) | \$88,500 |
| Orchard and small fruits (120 farms) | \$33,630 |
| Greenhouse and nursery products (15 farms) | \$23,670 |

Organization of head and local offices

Details of the organization and staffs of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's regional and local offices in region 1 and parishes served by them are given below:



Mr. J. M. Langis harvesting turnips on his farm in Rimouski county in Quebec's agricultural region No. 1.

Regional office

164 Saint-Germain East, Rimouski
Coordinator: Mr. Jérôme Arcand
Administrator: Mr. Almanzor Beau-
lieu

Distribution of viable census farms in region 1

| County | Number of farms | Number of viable farms | % of region's viable farms |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bonaventure | 1299 | 37 | 2.8% |
| Gaspé South | 423 | 13 | .3% |
| Gaspé North | 236 | 7 | .3% |
| Magdalen Islands | 256 | 1 | 0% |
| Kamouraska | 1294 | 311 | 24.1% |
| Matane | 852 | 115 | 13.5% |
| Matapédia | 1443 | 187 | 13% |
| Rimouski | 1886 | 284 | 15% |
| Rivière-du-Loup | 1616 | 405 | 25% |
| Témiscouata | 1151 | 71 | 6.2% |

Viable means that the farm's gross sales of agricultural products in 1966 were valued at \$5,000 or more.

Commercial means that the farm's gross sales of agricultural products in 1966 were valued at \$2,500 or more.

Technical staff

The following specialists are attached to the regional office:

Farm management: Laurent Bouchard, agronome

Farm credit: L. G. Belzile, agronome.

Purchase and resale of vacant farms: Léopold Francoeur, agronome

Animal husbandry: Paul Plourde, agronome

Horticulture: Marcel Michaud, agronome

Domestic science: Céline Martin, technician

Young farmers: Robert Lavoie, inspector

Crop insurance: Charles Plamondon, agronome

Model farms: Jean Claude Morin, agronome, and Bertrand Dubé, technician

Veterinary medicine: Dr Marcel Labrie

Administrative and other personnel

5 clerks

4 stenographers

1 inspector

4 dairy products inspectors

1 dairy plant inspector

3 food hygiene inspectors

Local offices

Kamouraska: Box 220, La Pocatière; telephone 856-1112

Mr Gustave Pelletier, agronome Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, St-Onésime, St-Gabriel, St-Pacôme, Rivière-Ouelle, Mont-Carmel.

Mr Alphonse Boucher, agronome: St-Denis, St-Philippe, St-Bruno (Woodbridge), St-Pascal.

Mr Josaphat Bilodeau, agronome: St-Louis, St-Germain, Ste-Hélène, St-Joseph, St-Alexandre.

Rivière-du-Loup: 381 Lafontaine; telephone 862-6341

Mr Roger Michaud, agronome: St-André, Portage, St-Antonin, St-Patrice, St-Modeste, Cacouna.

Mr J. Noël Nadeau, agronome: St-Arsène, St-Epiphanie, Viger, St-Hubert.

Mr. Paul Simard, agronome: Ile-Verte, St-Paul, St-Eloi, Notre-Dame-de-l'Ile Verte.

Trois-Pistoles: Box 910, Trois-Pistoles; telephone 851-3512

Mr Roland Comeau, agronome: Trois-Pistoles, St-Simon-de-Rimouski, St-Mathieu-de-Rimouski.

Same office: St-François, St-Cyprien, St-Clément, St-Jean-de-Dieu, Ste-Rita, St-Guy, St-Médard, Lac-des-Aigles, Esprit-Saint.

Témiscouata: Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Box 189; telephone 899-6875

Agronome to be appointed: Cabano, St-Louis du Ha! Ha!, St-Elzéar, St-Honoré, St-Juste, St-Godard, Auclair, Squatteck, Biencourt.

Agronome to be appointed: Sully, Rivière Bleue, St-Marc-du-Lac-Long, St-Jean-de-Lalande, St-Benoit-Abbé, St-Eusèbe, Ste-Rose, Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Escourt.

Rimouski: 164 St-Germain East; telephone 723-7820

Mr Edmond Couture, agronome: St-Fabien, St-Eugène, Bic, St-Valérien, Sacré-Coeur.

Mr Gérard Langlois, agronome: Ste-Luce, Luceville, St-Donnat, Fleuriault, St-Gabriel, St-François-Xavier, St-Charles-Garnier.

Agronome to be appointed: St-Germain, Ste-Odile, Ste-Blandine, Mont-Lebel, Macpes, St-Marcelin, St-Narcisse, Trinité-des-Monts, Pointe-au-Pière, St-Anaclet.

Iles-de-la-Madeleine: Cap-aux-Meules; telephone 6-2295

Mr Michel Mioussé, agronome: all parishes on the islands come under this office.

Matane: 159 St-Pierre, Box 65 Matane; telephone 562-1052

Mr R. P. Tardif, agronome: Les Boules, Baie-des-Sables, St-Damasse, St-Noël, St-Ulric, St-Léandre.

Mr Albert Méthot, agronome: Ste-Paula, St-Jérôme, St-Luc, Petite Matane, Ste-Félicité, St-Jean, St-Adélme, St-Thomas, St-Nil, St-Paulin, Les Méchins, Grosses-Roches, St-René, Capucin.

Mont-Joli: 49 Jacques-Cartier Blvd, Mont-Joli; telephone 775-4417

Agronome to be appointed: Ste-Flavie, Mont-Joli, St-Joseph, Ste-Angèle, St-Octave, St-Antoine-de-Padoue, Grand-Métis.

Gaspé North: 159 St-Pierre, Matane, Box 65; telephone 562-1059

No agronome at present: all the parishes in this county come under this office (Matane).

Gaspé South: Gaspé, New Carlisle; telephone 752-2261

No agronome at present: all the parishes in this county come under this office (New Carlisle).

Matapédia: 10 du Pont, Box 9, Amqui; telephone 629-3344

Mr Vital Landry, agronome: St-Léon-le-Grand, Lac-Humqui, St-Jean-Baptiste-Vianney, St-Tarcisius, St-Alexandre-des-Lacs, St-Edmond, Lac-au-Saumon, Causapscal, Albertville, Ste-Florence, Ste-Marguerite.

Agronome to be appointed: Ste-Jeanne-D'Arc, La Rédemption, Ste-Moïse, Val-Brillant, Sayabec, St-Cléophas, Ste-Irène, St-Benoit (Amqui).

Bonaventure: rue Principale, Carleton-sur-Mer, Box 179; telephone 87

Mr Joseph Alain, agronome: Restigouche and Restigouche East, St-Alexis, St-Laurent, L'Ascension-de-Patapédia, St-François, Nouvelle, Escuminac, Mann, St-Fidèle.

Mr F. X. Lavoie, agronome: St-Louis-de-Gonzague, St-Omer, Carleton, Maria, St-Jules, Grand-Cascapédia, St-Edgar, New Richmond, Ste-Clairre, St-Alphonse, Caplan, St-Siméon.

Bonaventure: New Carlisle; telephone 752-2261

Mr Lionel Landry, agronome: Bonaventure, New Carlisle, Pasbébiac, St-Elzéar, St-Jogues, Hope, Hopedtown, St-Godefroy, Shigawake, Port Daniel (East and West), Anse-aux-Gascons.

(From "La Terre de Chez Nous", November 13th, 1968.)

soybeans can mean savings for farmers

The quantity of soybeans grown in Quebec has increased rapidly during recent years, the area devoted to this crop having risen from 400 to 2,000 acres during the period 1967-1968 alone.

In announcing the results of a brief costing study of this crop, Mr Noël Faust, manager of the agricultural research station at St-Hyacinthe, said the study has shown the profitability of soybeans, especially when they are used to feed livestock on the farm where they were grown.

Soybeans have been grown successfully at the St-Hyacinthe station for

several years. They are used as a protein supplement for the dairy cattle at the rate of 400 pounds per ton of feed. This experiment has yielded some interesting figures.

In his report, Mr Faust points out that the difference between the cost of producing a hundred pounds of soybean meal—estimated at \$3.33—and the cost of buying the same amount of 40% protein supplement (\$5.25) represents a saving of \$1.92. Even if the soybean meal and supplement contain only 36% of protein, there is still a saving of \$1.73.

Soybeans contain an average of 87% T.D.N. (total digestible nutrients) as compared with only 70% in an ordinary protein supplement. This represents a further saving for the farmer.

To be grown successfully, soybeans must be sown not later than the 25th of May. The variety Altona matures well in the Montreal region: but Hardome and Merit must be sown earlier if they are to mature.

aid for purebred livestock breeders associations



Part of an outstanding herd of purebred Ayrshire cattle belonging to Roger Caillouette of St-Arsene, Riviere-du-Loup, in agricultural region No. 1.

With the aim of developing and improving the breeding of purebred livestock, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization will make grants to associations of breeders of registered cattle, horses, swine, and sheep.

1 - The benefits this of policy are available to provincial associations of purebred livestock breeders formed under the provisions of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Associations Act and belonging to the Quebec Purebred Livestock Breeders Society. These benefits will be granted to not more than one such group per breed or kind of animal recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records and only on condition that the group has already received a grant from its national association and that its by-laws and programme of activities have been approved by the Department.

2 - Before April 1st every year, each association qualifying for these benefits must submit to the Department of Agriculture and Colonization a complete financial statement, an account of its activities during the past year and its programme for the coming year. Payment of the grant is subject to the Department's approval of that report.

3 - Grants will be made on the following basis:

a) The amount will be based on the relative importance of the association as judged by its rating according to a percentage scale on which the number of livestock counts for a

maximum of 40 points, and the number of members, the number of registrations, and the number of transfers for 20 points each.

b) The annual grant to the association of breeders of French-Canadian cattle (La Société des éleveurs de bovins Canadiens), which has been arbitrarily set at \$2,500, will be used as a standard: grants paid to other associations will be in proportion to it, according to their relative scores on the above-mentioned scale. However, in the case of swine and sheep breeders' associations, the basic grant will be \$1,000 less.

c) The annual grant to an association may not exceed \$20,000.

d) Grants to horse breeders' associations are reckoned separately, on the basis of the annual grant of \$1,000 to the association of breeders of French-Canadian horses. Other eligible horse breeders' associations will receive grants in proportion to this, according to their relative score on the aforementioned scale, except that they will receive only 15% of any amount by which the grant thus calculated exceeds \$1,000.

e) Grants are subject to reduction by a certain percentage if the Department deems it necessary.

4 - Associations which fail to comply with the above-mentioned conditions may be removed from the Department's list of beneficiaries.

5 - These regulations supersede the former ones and will remain in force until further notice.

winners in the maple products contest at the Toronto royal winter fair

Four entrants from Quebec were among the leading prizewinners in the competition for maple products at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair, namely: Florent Vadnais of Ange-Gardien, Rouville county; Clifford W. Curtis of Hatley, Stanstead; Joseph MacKay of Marbleton, Wolfe; and Claude Langlais of St-André-Avelin, Papineau.

Mr Vadnais won the first prize for Canada fancy grade "AA" maple syrup and Mr Langlais won the first prize for Canada clear grade "A" syrup while Mr Curtis and MacKay took second and third prizes respectively in the first-mentioned class.

Mr Curtis also won the first prize in the class for fancy products. Mr Leverett H. Jewett of Mansonville in Brome county placed second in the class for commercial maple products and the Quebec Maple Sugar Producers cooperative of Lévis came third.

The exhibits were judged on the basis of colour, flavour and density in the case of syrup and colour, flavour and texture in the case of the sugar. The general quality and educational value of the manner of presentation set useful standards for commercial producers of maple products.

insects wanted — to pollinate alfalfa

Specialists of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization's research division are seeking ways to increase production of alfalfa seed in Quebec.

This problem is being studied at the St-Hyacinthe and Deschambault agricultural research stations. At present the investigation is centered on pollinating agents that are better than most of the indigenous insects which cannot pollinate alfalfa owing to its complicated flower structure.

One of these agents, a leafcutter bee (*Megachile rotundata*), has been the object of continuous experiments during the past three years both at Deschambault and St-Hyacinthe. The results obtained so far, although incomplete, are very encouraging. This insect has already been used successfully by a number of Canadian alfalfa growers (especially in Alberta) for a number of years.

The research is being conducted in order to solve the problem which has arisen in Quebec owing to the increasing acreage of alfalfa and a shortage of locally grown seed—a situation that compels Quebec to import a large quantity of alfalfa seed from Alberta and the United States every year.

two improved varieties of cucumbers

Two hybrid varieties of cucumber—Duchess and Gemini—showed superiority in trials carried out at the St-Hyacinthe Institute of Agricultural Technology last summer.

In a brief report on the trials, Professor Jacques Laliberté of the In-

stitute notes that these two varieties outyielded last year's best variety (Marketmore) by 60 per cent weight. Their higher yield was not due to resistance to mosaic disease since 30 per cent of their cucumbers were affected by the virus, although the damage was less than the average suffered by other varieties.

These trials also indicated that the variety Duchess produces a high proportion of first-quality pickling cucumbers.

quebec agricultural marketing board pays milk producers \$23,368

The Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board has announced payment of \$23,368 to dairy farmers of the La Eboulements agricultural cooperative which was recently declared bankrupt.

Payment was made under the Act to amend the Dairy Products Act (Bill 46) which guarantees refunding of sums owed by a milk dealer to his suppliers under a guarantee policy issued by the Marketing Board to the dealer, upon conditions laid down in the act and in return for an annual premium.

Thanks to this legislation, none of the dairy farmers supplying milk to the insolvent cooperative was left unpaid. Meanwhile, the Board reserves all its rights of recovery.

a new rose

A new shrub rose will appear on the Canadian market this year, one among the very few that withstands the cold in eastern Canada without protection and blooms throughout the summer.

The rose has been named Martin Frobisher, a tribute to the British explorer who travelled near Baffin Island, Labrador and Newfoundland in the 16th century.

The shrub rose was developed by Felicitas Svejda, a plant breeder working at the Canada Department of Agriculture's Ottawa Research Station, and it is the first of a series. It has shown excellent winter hardiness during tests in the areas of Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec City, Fredericton, N.B., Milwaukee, Wis., and Morden, Man. Under the severest conditions at Kapuskasing, Ont., there was more cold damage than elsewhere but generally the plants survived well even without cover.

In addition to winter hardiness, the new rose is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot diseases. It blooms from June until frost and produces flushes of soft pink and fragrant double flowers which are two inches across and two-toned, with darker shades of pink near the base of petals.

The shrub is well formed and grows to a height of six feet. A welcome feature is the lack of spines on the upper part of the branches. This rose withstands slight trimming and can be grown as an informal hedge.

The Martin Frobisher rose took eight years to develop after open pollination of the Hybrid Rugosa Schneezwerg, a cultivar of German origin. Schneezwerg means snow dwarf.

Tests are continuing on the prairies to determine if the Martin Frobisher rose can withstand the winter conditions there and the high lime content found in some soils. The early results from Morden, Man., are encouraging because only the tips of the plants were damaged during winter.

Dr. Svejda says she hopes to release another rose of this series within three years. All will be named for Canadian explorers.

advice to mink ranchers for september

In September, the fur of mink lacks lustre and the hairs are dull and sometimes have a reddish or rusty tinge. These are signs of moulting; the summer coat is being shed to make way for the winter fur.

At that time of year, the dermis (the skin layer below the epidermis) in which the roots of the hairs are set, is full of melanin. This strong dark-blue pigmentation enters the new hairs through their roots, from the tail to the head of the animal. This is the start of the fur's maturing process which will be completed when the skin of the pelt turns whitish during the last two weeks of November. The first visible sign of the new fur's appearance begins to appear at the beginning of September when the animal's tail becomes darker and more densely furred.

It is the season when the mink are looking their worst, but that need not worry a mink raiser who has taken pains to develop sturdy (although not fat) animals with strong bone structure, because he knows that their general appearance will improve as the nights turn colder and the days cool. The mink raiser will also notice that food consumption per animal is continually increasing and he should check each pen every morning. If he sees that there is no more food left on top of a cage he should add a little, especially if the next meal will not be given until the afternoon. In many cases he will be surprised to find how important this extra nourishment is at that time of year for encouraging growth. A balanced ration is also a

great help to better fur development.

Cleanliness of pens and nests is most important. A dirty nest will affect the colour of the fur and this is one of the basic factors governing the market value of the pelts. A plentiful litter of straw, hay, or wood shavings in the nest will help the mink to shed its old fur. If the old coat remains attached to the animal or forms little knots of hair, a comb will have to be used to get rid of them.

Manure accumulating in the pens is another reason why the fur may get dirty and badly coloured. Inspection of pens and nests is essential at that season because dirt or droppings can completely spoil a fur in a short time. If you have mink that persist in fouling their nests, prevent them from entering them for a few days; this is often effective.

It is also advisable to continue selecting the young mink. Some of them may have developed bad habits lately. Those which foul their nests or are excitable, have physical defects or bad stools or do not show normal growth should be chosen for killing. The brothers and sisters of these faulty animals may appear normal but, since their defects may be hereditary, it is better not to keep them for breeding.

As the time to kill mink is now rapidly drawing near, the equipment to be used should be checked. If it is incomplete or in poor condition, there is still time to obtain replacements so as to ensure efficient work and the best possible appearance of the pelts on the market.

Controversy and Concern about Wheat

In the past few months, there has been considerable interest expressed by many farmers and those involved in Quebec agriculture in the controversy surrounding the licensing of non-milling feed wheat in Canada. Because of this interest and concern, Walker Riley of Macdonald's Agronomy Department summarized the situation for the Macdonald Journal.

Unless my crystal ball has a short-circuit, the acreage of wheat in eastern Canada will increase sharply in the next few years. Wheat will elbow oats into the background. Wheat may even steal some of the glamour from corn. And livestock producers, along with cereal crop growers will reap the benefit.

The licensing of Pitic 62 for sale in Canada, and the exemption of Opal from the regulations in the Maritimes, marks the first time in history that outstanding varieties of non-milling feed wheat can be sold legally in Canada.

The significance is that these new feed wheats are constantly outyielding the best bread wheat varieties by over fifty percent in eastern Canada, and by 25% in western Canada.

The superior yield of varieties of wheat suited only for feeding to livestock has long been recognized, and are being grown in Europe. However, the need to protect Canada's reputation as the supplier of the world's best bread wheat has taken top place. As a nation, we just could not afford the risk of a single carload of feed wheat finding its way into an export shipment.

At the same time, this protective Legislation has cut off livestock producers from a source of low-cost, high-energy feed. As the reports of remarkably high yields of these feed wheats kept coming in from the test plots across Canada, it became clear that sooner or later the fence would break.

The fence broke last summer, when

the maritimes got permission to grow and multiply the high-yielding German wheat, Opal. This has been followed by the successful pressure from the western provinces to have Pitic 62 licensed, a wheat from Dr. Borlaug's world-famous wheat breeding program in Mexico.

While a real break for livestock men, this new situation will undoubtedly give those responsible for protecting our bread wheat export sales many a headache. While you can tell Pitic by looking at it, Opal appears exactly like a bread wheat.

At Macdonald College in 1968 Opal yielded 2620 lbs per acre, Pitic 62 produced 2204 lbs, and Selkirk, the presently-recommended spring wheat variety, 1441 lbs. The same pattern repeated itself at almost every station in eastern Canada. Averaged over all the trials, Opal yielded 58 bushels per acre, Pitic 54 bushels and Selkirk yielded 38 bushels per acre. In the western provinces, Pitic has shown up best.

Compared with oats, barley, and winter wheat, yields in Quebec of these new wheats, in pounds per acre, are not too different. However, wheat is considered to have the highest feeding value, in terms of total digestible nutrients of all the cereals — 80% for wheat, 75% for barley, and 70% for good oats.

Neither Opal or Pitic will be available commercially this year. Seed is very scarce. Opal will be multiplied in the maritimes this coming summer if you are around the right place at the right time you might get a bushel or two. In Quebec and Ontario, at the regulations stand now, there is nothing to stop you from growing Opal for your own use if you can find the seed. But you can not sell it.

A few hundred pounds of registered Pitic is being imported; it will be multiplied at stations across the country, and hopefully some seed will be available for farm plantings next year.

The introduction of feed wheat will surely be one of the milestones in the history of Canadian agriculture. And the chapter is not closed yet.

appointment

Prof. R. S. Broughton, Department of Agricultural Engineering announces the appointment of William W. S. Charters as visiting professor with the Brace Research Institute and the Agricultural Engineering Department.

Mr. Charters was born in Shanghai in 1935 and had early education in Australia and Scotland. He obtained the B. Sc. in Mechanical Engineering from Leeds in 1955 and the M.S.E. from Princeton in 1956.

He then worked as an Aero-Engine Development Engineer with Rolls Royce at Derby, England until 1959 when he decided to enter on a career in education, starting as an instructor Lieutenant at the Royal Navy Engineering College, Plymouth, England.

From 1962-65 he joined in the establishment of the Mechanical Engineering program at the University of the West Indies, Trinidad.

Since 1965 Mr. Charters has been a Senior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Melbourne, Australia, where he teaches Thermodynamics and guides research on heat transfer and utilization of solar energy.

At Macdonald College Bill is collaborating in solar energy utilization studies and teaching Dynamics to Third Year students.

Women's Institutes

this month
with the q.w.i

NEWS AND
VIEWS OF THE
QUEBEC WOMEN'S
INSTITUTES
INC.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY: Arundel entertained the Senior Citizens of Arundel at their meeting. All women in the community were invited to attend the January meeting to hear Dr. Lyons, Director of Adult Education. **Brownsburg:** Christmas recipes was the roll call. Members brought guests to enjoy the Christmas programme of carols, solos and recitations. At a later date Brownsburg entertained the Senior Citizens with a supper and party. **Dalesville-Louisa** had no regular meeting but entertained the Golden Age Citizens of Dalesville and Louisa to a turkey dinner and programme complete with gifts and Santa. **Frontier** had an enjoyable and interesting Christmas programme which began with original verses by the members, followed by ladies from Latvia, Denmark, Germany and the Philippines telling of Christmas customs in their homelands. **Jerusalem-Bethany** sent cards to older members of the community and helped

a needy family. Their programme was the reading of verses and Christmas customs. **Lachute's** roll call was an exchange of gifts which were to be sent in parcels for cancer patients for Christmas. Their programme consisted of a series of readings, poems, several legends and a short quiz. **Lakefield** had a demonstration on gift wrapping by Mrs. Calvin Morrow. Their roll call was to recite a short Christmas poem. Christmas gifts were exchanged. **Upper Lachute — East End** entertained their husbands and other guests to a supper. After carol singing a card game was enjoyed.

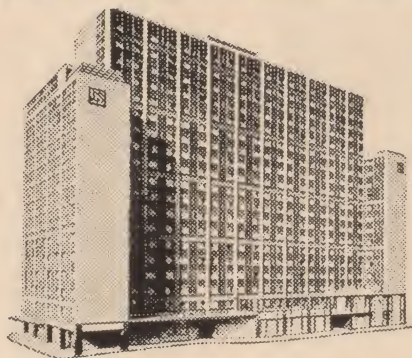
BROME COUNTY: Abercorn answered the roll call by handing in a Greeting Card and naming their favourite Christmas Carol. Their Scholarship was won by James Baillie. Mr. Gunter Pffiffer was present to demonstrate the making of a Christmas Wreath with balsalm, candle

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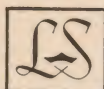
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and ornaments. This was later drawn for with Mrs. N. Sherrer the lucky winner. \$20 was donated to the Cecil Butters Home for small gifts for some of the children. They also heard a letter from their foster child in Italy.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON :

Dewittville answered the roll call with a gift for a shut-in. Members brought in hand-made Christmas decorations for judging. Carols were sung and Christmas Salads served as refreshments. **Dundee** exchanged gifts and discussed Childhood Recollections of Christmas. At New Year's the W.I. lost a valued member in the death of Mrs. A. H. Fraser of Dundee. Mrs. Fraser first joined the Dundee branch in 1945. She assumed the office of vice-president in 1948 and became president the following year. She was also publicity convenor for many, many years and held the office of president for several different terms, including the past eight years, until her death. At the county level at various times she cheerfully and capable filled the offices of agriculture, health & welfare and publicity.

Hemmingford held a Talent Night meeting with each member contributing a song, recitation or act. Each member demonstrated an easy way to make a Christmas decoration. Christmas Cheer boxes were sent and members accepted an invitation from the local Circle des Fermieres to a demonstration on the use of liquid embroidery.

Howick: A Christmas Story was read and a demonstration given on making a Christmas Centre-piece for the table. The members prepared plates of cookies and other treats for shut-ins. **Huntingdon:** Members answered the roll call with a Scriptural Christmas message. All wore Christmas Corsages. Several seasonal readings were given and all received a gift from the Christmas Pie. **Orms town** heard a recorded address by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale on "Three sure ways to get along with people."

COMPTON: Brookbury: Their roll call was answered with a gift for Christmas Baskets. An exchange of gifts and the packing of Christmas Baskets was done at this meeting. **Bury:** held a display of Christmas decorations and had a demonstration on making Christmas Decorations from drinking straws. They heard a paper on the use of marijuana and LSD. Carols were sung and pamphlets handed out on Christmas Cook-

ing. **Canterbury** discussed the J. P. Coats Competition. Donations to the Christmas boxes for the Veterans Hospital and for shut-ins were brought in. Gifts were exchanged and carols sung. **East Angus:** Here the roll call was answered by "naming your first school teacher". A donation was made to the Northern Extension Fund. A party was given to the children who had collected for UNICEF. In December, they exchanged Christmas gifts and saw slides of the new regional school near Lennoxville which will be ready in June 1969. Miss Colleen Coates of East Angus won an Agricultural Award at Macdonald College. This branch had made pads for the nursing home and receive the C.A.C. magazine. **East Clifton** entertained the Sawyerville teachers and also many parents. Suggestions were made on how parents could help teachers. Mr. Fitzsimmons, School Principal, answered the question, "What is the meaning of Women's Institutes?"

GATINEAU: Eardley held a social evening with an exchange of gifts. Sent Christmas cards to old members and friends in hospital. **Kazabazua:** The roll call was answered with donations for Christmas Baskets. They held a Carol Sing and exchanged Christmas gifts. **Rupert** answered the roll call by naming a Christmas Carol and heard two Christmas poems by Mrs. Cedric Moore. A Christmas box was sent to the Morning Side Home and special treats for the sick and shut-ins and had an exchange of Christmas gifts. **Wright:** Members received gifts from a gaily decorated tree and had a short Christmas Service, "When They Saw the Star", conducted by Mrs. G. Howard, assisted by members. Carols and songs by Miss Susan Derby were enjoyed by all.

GASPE: Sandy Beach held a demonstration on liquid embroidery. Roll call was "name your birthstone and flower". A gift was sent to a child in hospital and visits were made to the Sanatoriums. A demonstration on sewing and replacing of worn zippers was held. Christmas gifts were given to handicapped children. The singing at their meeting was recorded by one of their members. They heard a discussion on the question, benefit of giving prizes to schools. Quiz was held on Education and Free Thinking.

MEGANTIC: Inverness made plans

to pack Christmas Cheer boxes for sick and shut-ins and to give candy or cooking to the local home for retarded people. Collected 75 new or used toys to be sent to the Cecil Butters Home in Austin. Members answered the roll call with an exchange of Christmas gifts. **Kinnear's Mills** made plans for a Christmas party for the children of the community. Each member donated 50 cents to send to Dixville Home. Members exchanged gifts.

MISSISQUOI: Cowansville: The roll call was answered by reciting a Christmas poem or verse. A neighbouring branch was invited to attend as guests. A contest was held, based on Christmas Carols. One of the guests, Mrs. Westover, Provincial Vice-President, spoke briefly on the need of more members in the W.I. A sale of various articles was held and the proceeds donated to two schools for handicapped children.

Dunham: Christmas boxes and cards were sent to the elderly, sick and shut-ins. Gifts were given to the local Welfare Officer to be used in needy cases. A contest was held on quotations from Dickens' "Christmas Carol". \$25 was donated to a family recently burned out. **Stambridge East:** Scrapbooks and "Jack and Jill" magazines were sent to the Montreal Children's Hospital, also adult scrapbooks to a local home for the elderly. Prizes for Endeavour were given in each of the seven grades in the local school at the annual school opening. One member played the piano at practices and at the presentation of "Alice in Wonderland". Orders were taken for souvenir spoons. A Christmas programme of readings and singing of Christmas Carols was enjoyed.

PONTIAC: Beech Grove: held the Annual Bazaar and had a demonstration on the use of liquid embroidery. **Bristol** heard an interesting talk on Physical Therapy by Mrs. Huntley. **Fort Coulonge** had as the guest speaker, Mrs. Wm. Higginson, Editor of the Pembroke Observer who explained the many interesting stages in the printing of a newspaper. Their roll call was "How does publicity help the W.I.?" **Guyon** Mrs. M. MacKechnie spoke and showed pictures of her trip to England. Discussion followed regarding dress and food prices in England compared to Canada. **Stark Corners** made a donation to a

fund for needy children at the local school and also to the Northern Extension Fund. They discussed plans for remembering needy families at Christmas. **Wyman** enjoyed a talk by a beautician. Heard items of interest by their convenors and purchased 6 bed trays for the Aide Home (Old Folks). Each member planned to take a gift for patients in the home.

RICHMOND: Cleveland held a social afternoon with games and contests. Cheer boxes were planned for friends in the Wales Home and also for shut-ins. The highlight of the meeting was a Christmas tree for members and children. **Gore:** Seventeen members enjoyed a tour of Dennison's Mills in Dummondville. Plants were sent to two members in hospital. Six hundred and fifteen cancer dressings have been made by one member. Six children at the Dixville Home were remembered with Christmas gifts and twenty-six parcels were brought in for mental patients at the Douglas Hospital. Members exchanged gifts. A Christmas Party was held for members' children nine years old and under, every receiving a gift and a bag of candy. **Melbourne Ridge** held a contest on hand-made Christmas cards and exchanged gifts. **Richmond Hill:** A contest was held on knitted childrens' mitts. The mitts and other articles were then sent to the Dixville Home. Sent a Sunshine Box to a shut-in and eleven gifts to other shut-ins for Christmas. Remembered a couple celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary. **Richmond Young Women** packed donations of cookies and home-made candies to be given to the Knowles Home. Held a social evening with games and contests and held a gift exchange. **Shipton** planned visits and gifts for Danville residents in the Wales Home. **Spooner Pond** answered the roll call by naming favourite Christmas Carol. A donation was made to the Christmas Party at the Wales Home.

HEFFORD: Granby Hill: Roll call was "How to save a dollar". Discussed and made plans for entering the J.P. Coats Competition. **Granby West** held a contest on Agricultural Facts about Canada. Cheer baskets were distributed and Christmas and toys sent to Cecil Butters Memorial Hospital. **Waterloo-Warren:** Roll call was "Bring a mystery parcel to be sold for Pennies for friendship". Articles read by convenors on the late Trygvie Lie.

former U. N. General Assembly Secretary, the first Christmas card sent in 1893 and an article on the signing of the W. I. Constitution. A letter was read from a Pen Pal in England. A quiz on recognition of well known faces was held and reports and thanks for gifts of Christmas Cheer from shut-in members and patients in the Waterloo Hospital.

SHERBROOKE: Ascot: Prizes were given for Christmas Decorations, Christmas Apron and Christmas Candles. The entries were most attractive. Articles were donated for Christmas Cheer Baskets. Members exchanged gifts and carols were sung. **Belvidere:** The meeting took the form of a Christmas Party with an exchange of gifts. The president, secretary and treasurer were given special gifts and children present were remembered. Members donated home-made cookies for a Senior Citizens Home as well as cookies and candies for shut-ins. Christmas Cheer baskets were also sent. Money was voted for the Hot Lunch Programme at the school for retarded school, and also for toys for the children at the Cecil Butters Home. **Brompton Road:** Roll call was answered by a special memory of a Childhood Christmas. Convenors read articles of interest. A donation of oranges was sent to the Wales Home. An exchange of Christmas gifts was held. **Milby** answered the roll call by bringing a decorated basket to be used for Christmas Cheer. \$10 was donated for Mental Patients and the members exchanged Christmas gifts.

1921 in Stanbridge East, but had also held office in Brome and Missisquoi Counties. She also served as Provincial Convenor of Health, Provincial Treasurer and Vice-President before becoming Provincial President.

She had a gracious, dignified personality and was considered an authority on Constitution. She was also largely responsible for the Installation Ceremony and the Do's and Don't Handbook.

Mrs. Harvey died at a rest home in Brome county in her seventy seventh year. Her funeral was largely attended by members from Women's Institutes in the neighbouring branches. Mrs. Ossington, Mrs. Westover and Mrs. Roswell Thompson, Past Provincial President, represented Q.W.I.

We also draw attention to the death of Mrs. Jane Ellis who was the first secretary of the Women's Institutes in Dunham, Quebec. As Miss Jane Brown, she recorded the first minutes of the Dunham Branch.

Mrs. Grace Kuhring, a former Provincial officer and a Q.W.I. member for many years also passed away in a rest home on January 24th. Many of our members will remember her and the many other associations she served sent representatives to her funeral. We record with deep appreciation the many acts of kindness performed by the Abercorn Branch of Brome county in this member's great need and loneliness.

We also mourn the passing of Mrs. John Strom, Past County President of Shefford County; Mrs. Mc Iver of Richmond County; Mrs. A. H. Fraser of Chateauguay-Huntingdon County. All will be greatly missed.

obituaries



It is with sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. Anne Harvey, Past Provincial President, on January 22, 1969. Mrs. Harvey served for many years as a member of the Provincial Board and was President from 1956 - 1960. She became a member in

competitions

Now that the festive season is over, all the decorations packed away, there seems to come a calm. No better time to turn our thoughts and efforts to the preparation of our exhibits for the J. and P. Coats' Competition. Perhaps many of you are well on your way, if so all the better, for the more time we have the better the results.

You have all received complete

details by now, I feel sure, and I do urge all Home Economic Conveners to see that every Institute has a representative entry. Our showing last year at Convention was of very good quality but certainly not representative. This year's competition being a revival of very old crafts, first the Crazy Patchwork Throw dates back to Queen Victoria's time when they used these elegant throws made from scraps of silk and velvet and embroidered in feather stitching to drape over pianos and special chairs. I am sure we can find a special place in our own homes for just such a lovely work of art. You are not confined to silk and velvet or any certain stitch, so turn out your piece bags and go begging from your neighbour if you will and just see what a fine showing we can have.

The Cushion, this should be fun, with the vogue as it is for cushions all shapes and sizes in Creative Stitchery, the new name for the same old stitches with a few new twists.

Last but not least, The Apron and Tea Cloth, here we go back to hand sewing and more embroidery which is gaining in popularity all the time.

Remember the Tweedsmuir Competition too, which is along the same line. Wall Hangings, so popular now, here you have a choice of doing two of three crafts: Crewel Embroidery, Needlepoint and Hand Woven.

A few points to consider, choose good materials, for the effective combination of fabric, thread, design and stitch, all carefully chosen for their suitability in relation to each other produces work of real beauty. Neatness and finish can make or mar a piece of work. The judge sees it from all angles. Do let us have a good showing at all levels and the very best in your efforts.

Edna L. Smith
Provincial Convener
of Home Economics.



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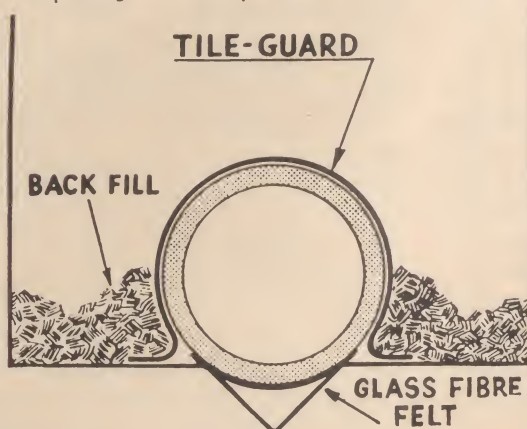
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